

who was so anxious to charge from this floor upon his own responsibility that copies of the treaty were in New York in the hands of business interests—

Ma Lodge Qualifies.

"I never said they were in the hands of business interests," sharply interjected Mr. Lodge.

"The Senator from Idaho takes the proper position," proceeded Mr. Hitchcock. "He made certain allegations here on his own responsibility and was ready to go before an investigating committee. But the Senator from Massachusetts, although he had this resolution before him all day yesterday, knowing its exact phrasing, suddenly during the night has seen a new light. Now he wants an investigation in some general terms of matters that everybody admits are true. If copies of the treaty are on sale in Germany that is a German affair. What we are interested in is this: Are those copies in the hands of business interests who have legitimate right to their possession? Was the Senator from Massachusetts justified in charging that they were in the hands of business interests? My resolution proposes to find out. It proposes to find out how they got there and there is no possible reason for assuming it except to escape the direct responsibility which the Senator from Massachusetts assumed when he made his charges."

The question is the integrity of the American Government and its officials. Have our representatives in Paris permitted New York interests to get possession of the treaty for their selfish use? Did the Senator from Massachusetts see such a copy in New York, hold it in his hands and spend an hour and a half reading it?

Senator Becomes Excited.

This brought Senator Lodge to his feet. He advanced several steps in the direction of the Senate aisle where Mr. Hitchcock was both speaking and gesturing violently and shouted: "I have said those things and I have repeated them. Does the Senator from Nebraska question the truth of what I have said?"

"The statement that the Senator made on the floor is one which I have a right to have investigated," rejoined Mr. Hitchcock. "If the Senator objects to having it investigated let him take the responsibility."

"Oh, I have no objection to the investigation," replied Mr. Lodge. "Then why does the Senator insist?"

"I have made these statements repeatedly and they are true. Does the Senator deny them?" persisted Mr. Lodge.

"Then why does the Senator ask for amendments eliminating his name from the resolution?" demanded Mr. Hitchcock.

"When the Senator gets done talking I will tell him why," rejoined Mr. Lodge retreating toward his seat.

"What we seem to need," proceeded Mr. Hitchcock, "is another investigation to ascertain what has happened in the last twenty-four hours to disclose what might have been done in the consciousness of Senators who on yesterday were anxious to have the resolution adopted but who to-day regard it as out of date and out of order."

None in Hands of "Interests."

"I told the Senate that I had in my possession for an hour and a half a copy of the treaty and that I looked it over part of it," said Mr. Lodge. "If anybody wants to deny that he has the opportunity. I said I had heard of three other copies in New York, none of them in the hands of interests. If there had been any bribery it could have been bribery of nobody but friends of the Administration. I have no objection whatever to the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska passing under the circumstances. I will ask the Senator from Minnesota to withdraw his amendment and let the other pass. As to having the name of the Senator from Idaho on the amendment, I have no objection to it. I will take it with me to the Senate. I will take it with me to the Senate. I will take it with me to the Senate."

Senator Kellogg arose to say that he had no objection to withdrawing his amendment, but that he had thought the Senate was entitled to have an investigation of the charges that copies of the treaty had been sold in Germany.

At this point Senator McCormick (Ill.) asked a little of new text to the discussion by informing the Senate that a press despatch just received brought the information that the German Government had mailed copies of the treaty to all members of both House and Senate.

Senator Kellogg said it was an outrage that the Senate, entitled as it is to know the terms of the treaty, should be provided with them in such fashion. "And I have no doubt that the Senator from Nebraska realizes all this," Mr. Kellogg added. "He has merely tried to cover it up by a great show of indignation against the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Idaho because they have stated in the Senate certain facts that nobody disputes. If the Senator thinks he can make political capital with that kind of talk let him go ahead. I withdraw my proposed substitute."

Borah Will Reveal Truth.

Here Senator Borah rose for his last contribution. "I think before this debate closes sixty days hence," he said, "that whether we have this investigation or not I will be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of at least some people in this country why it is that certain interests in New York are so peculiarly active and concerned in this matter."

That was the end of the storm. Like Senatorial storms generally, the climax was an anti-climax. Vice-President Marshall recognized that the talk was over.

It was one of those rare moments when nobody in the Senate wanted to talk.

"The resolution is before the Senate," said the Vice-President. "Those in favor of it will say aye, those opposed will say no. There were a half dozen struggling, weary 'ayes' and no response in the negative."

"The resolution is adopted," said the Vice-President.

Later in the day Senator Lodge said there would be no delay about the investigation. He would call the Foreign Relations Committee to meet Monday morning on it.

"In behalf of the guests of the nation," was suggested, "it is not possible, Senator, to arrange to have the hearings public."

There was a suspicion of a twinkle in Mr. Lodge's eye as he replied: "Well, not until we have gone through the preliminaries as to how we will handle the investigation."

Senatorial expectation is that preliminary will be much more edifying than the investigation. Mr. Lodge already has told the Senate repeatedly that he will not disclose the name of the friend who permitted him to examine a copy of the treaty. He has said that he will not disclose the name of the friend who permitted him to examine a copy of the treaty. He has said that he will not disclose the name of the friend who permitted him to examine a copy of the treaty.

CHEROKEE VOTERS TO JOIN JUGO-SLAVS

Ossinacht Asks U. S. Senate to Aid Fiume.

BERLIN, June 6.—A plebiscite taken on the island of Fiume, near Trieste, as to union with Italy or Jugoslavia gave the following result in round numbers: Jugo-Slavs, 5,000; Italy, 3,000.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Chairman Lodge of the Senate-Foreign Relations Committee made public to-day a cablegram from Andrea Ossinacht, plenipotentiary for Fiume at the Paris Peace Conference, appealing to the United States Senate to lend its aid in preventing "perpetration of one of the greatest injustices known in history."

Popular action at Fiume in favor of Italian annexation was resisted in detail by Fiume's representative who declared Fiume would not observe action by the Peace Conference which would prevent its union with Italy.

"Fiume will face war or life or death, and will not tolerate that its fate be decided without its consent," the message said. "It is prepared to defend itself to the utmost."

Declaring that duly elected representatives of the actual population of the city had voted for union with Italy the message said that the city's right of self-determination, "freely exercised and under the protection of America," was denied by President Wilson, who in his address, appealing to the United States Senate to lend its aid in preventing "perpetration of one of the greatest injustices known in history."

LAN ON RHENISH POSTERS.

U. S. Men Refuse French Request—Urging Ignoring of Berlin Order.

PARIS, June 6.—American officers at Coblenz, it became known here to-day, have refused to display a large number of posters advertising the Rhenish Republic, sent to them by French officers.

By the Associated Press.

CONFERENCES, June 6 (delayed).—American authorities here have sent word to the overpresident of the Rhine province to ignore orders from Berlin transferring him to another province. The American authorities believe that this move was a political one and connected with Berlin's efforts to counteract the movement for the establishment of a Rhenish republic. It was declared in Wiesbaden on Sunday that Berlin had ordered the removal also of the overpresident of the Treves district and that the Americans had instructed their officials to ignore his instructions from Berlin.

LENINE TIRES OF STRUGGLE.

Bolshevik Premier Admits Financial Difficulties.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, June 6.—The correspondent has been shown an authentic autograph letter from Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, to a Russian comrade here in which Lenin says he is growing tired of the struggle against the superior forces and organization of the Allies.

The letter, which is dated Moscow, May 6, complains also of the growing weakness of Lenin's party when, it says, further strength is required. Lenin adds that the financial situation is becoming worse and concludes with the remark that "we are in great trouble."

Towers Sent to Air Terms Board.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Commander John H. Towers, flight commander of the navy transatlantic seaplane squadron, was relieved of all duty with that squadron to-day and assigned to service with the commission for air terms now sitting at Paris.

HEARING FOR IRISH URGED BY SENATE

Borah's Resolution Invoking Recognition by Council Is Adopted by 60 to 1 Vote.

LODGE RAPS THE BRITISH

Warns President and Peace Conference They Are Removing Monroe Doctrine.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate adopted to-day Mr. Borah's resolution "earnestly requesting" the Peace Conference to give a hearing to the Irish representatives who wished to present the case of Irish freedom. Sixty Senators voted for it, only Senator Williams (Miss.) voting "no."

The adoption of the resolution, although it is certain to be regarded in Great Britain as a considerable significance and importance, was really not so meaningful as the speech which Mr. Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, made just before the vote was taken. In substance he served notice on the Peace Conference and on the London Government that the present control of the Senate intends to play its own independent part in foreign relations. It is no longer going to be silent when the President desires it to be silent.

As interpreted by intimates of Senator Lodge the speech was intended to much intended for consumption in London and Paris as in this country. It was designed to notify London in particular and European statesmanship in general that the forces now dominating the Senate feel that American interests are in danger of being sacrificed by the proceedings of the Peace Conference and that the Senate does not propose to sit idly by and permit the proceedings to continue without vigorous protest.

Objects to Meddling.

In effect Mr. Lodge's speech said to the British Government: "The Peace Conference is now assuming to interfere in American concerns which the Senate does not consider it has a right to deal with. You are taking away from us our Monroe Doctrine which we are not willing to sacrifice. You are drawing us into the entangling international relations of the whole world which we do not desire. You are attempting to deprive us of the complete and unequalled control of certain internal affairs over which we cannot divide our national authority with any other authority."

Four Shot at Irish Celebration.

DUBLIN, June 6.—One girl and three policemen were wounded last evening by shots which were fired when the police dispersed a crowd in front of the Mansion House celebrating the birthday of James Connolly, "Commander General of the Irish Republican Army," who was executed on May 5, 1916, following the Irish revolt. The gathering had been forbidden by the city authorities.

WILL TO DIVERT WHEAT SALE.

Would Transfer Its Control From Hoover to Houston.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Representative Fitzgerald (Mass.), Democrat, introduced a resolution to-day proposing to transfer the duties of the Food Administration to the Department of Agriculture and requesting Secretary Wilson to sell the wheat at the world market price.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States express its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of its own choice.

Mr. Borah promptly accepted the amendment.

The only speech was that of Mr. Lodge.

"The Peace Conference has passed beyond its primary business of making peace with Germany and bringing peace to Massachusetts," said the Senator from Massachusetts. "It has entered into the entire sphere of international relations of the world over. More than that it has literally entered upon the settlement of a question which is wholly ours and that is the Monroe Doctrine."

Purely an American Issue.

"Any question which arises in regard to the Monroe Doctrine, in my judgment, should be decided by only one Power, and that is the Power that has declared, interpreted and maintained it—the United States. I do not mean at this moment to enter into the whole of the British analysis. We, however, have had sent to us their explanation of Article 21 relating to the Monroe Doctrine."

Should any dispute as to the meaning of the latter (the Monroe Doctrine) ever arise between the American and the European Powers the league is there to settle it.

"In the first place," Senator Lodge continued, "the Monroe Doctrine is an international understanding and never has been. At the last Hague Convention our representatives specially reserved it. It never has been formally acknowledged and accepted by any nation. It is not a regional understanding which to enter into any elaborate discussion of the point, but I bring it up because my colleague has offered an amendment for which I object to the part on the ground that those nations associated against Germany should not look into each others' affairs."

King George and Queen Mary gave a banquet at Buckingham Palace last night in honor of Dr. Pessoa. Among the 150 guests were members of the Cabinet, with their wives; members of the House of Lords, former Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Lord Mayor of London and other prominent people.

DEMANDS INQUIRY IN IRISH QUESTION

Walsh Determined to Force Action by Peace Conference.

PARIS, June 6.—Frank P. Walsh, one of the delegates of the Irish Societies in the United States, who visited Ireland recently, has presented a demand to President Wilson that the Peace Conference investigate the Irish question. His demand is accompanied by a 6,000 word report on the observations made by Dr. Walsh and his colleagues, Michael J. Ryan and Edward F. Dunne, during their visit to Ireland.

The investigation, asked by Mr. Walsh "in accordance with a resolution in the United States Senate." One copy of the report has been sent direct to President Wilson and another has been addressed to him through Secretary of State Lansing. A copy also has been sent to Premier Lloyd George.

Accompanying the report, it is understood, will be a list of Irish political prisoners and a compilation of alleged atrocities committed in Ireland by the British authorities. It is understood the documents will be made public to-night.

INDORSE IRISH REPUBLIC.

Colleagues Urge Hearing at Peace Conference.

BOSTON, June 6.—At an intercollegiate mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to-night, called by the Irish victory fund committee, a list of Irish political prisoners, colleges, adopted a resolution endorsing "the independent nation of Ireland," and urging that representatives of the new Irish republic be permitted to present their case at the Peace Conference.

Among the institutions represented were Harvard, Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Wellesley and Radcliffe.

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CRIPPLED HEROES HOLD ATHLETIC MEET

One Armed Soldiers Win Baseball Game.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 6.—Wounded heroes of European battlefields, some of them with only one leg or one arm, today staged a baseball game, and won. The game was played on a track and field meet at Fort Des Moines.

When a downpour of rain broke up the baseball game between the one-legged men and the one-armed men, the spectators were well satisfied that while the wounded soldiers may be handicapped, they decidedly are not downhearted. In fact, one of the one-legged men in the Argentine seemed to regret that a little more of his leg had not been amputated. "If that stump had been a little shorter I would have been a one-legged man," he said after finishing second in an event. "It got in the way."

The feature of the day was the baseball game between the one-legged men and the one-armed men. The one-legged men won 2 to 1, in three innings, raising the contest. The first one-legged man up knocked out a clean single and then stole second base. The one-armed man, when the one-armed pitcher made a wild throw. Because of the fear of injuring some of the patients an indoor baseball was used.

PESSOA GOES TO LISBON.

Brazilian Statesman Honored by Great Britain.

LONDON, June 6.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, who has been the guest of the British Government for several days, left for Lisbon to-day on a warship.

King George and Queen Mary gave a banquet at Buckingham Palace last night in honor of Dr. Pessoa. Among the 150 guests were members of the Cabinet, with their wives; members of the House of Lords, former Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Lord Mayor of London and other prominent people.

AERO TAXI SERVICE BEGINS IN BOSTON

Plane Flies From Shore Resort Into City.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

BOSTON, June 6.—The first aerial taxi service in this part of the country began to-day, when an aeroplane of the North Shore Aerial Transportation Company of Swampscott flew from Swampscott to Franklin Field, Boston.

This journey, a nine minute ride by air, was taken by Mrs. Frank Wright of the Tedesco-Courtesy Club of Swampscott. Advertising was dropped from the plane on the trip and merchandise was taken back to Swampscott.

The company plans to make daily flights between Boston and North Shore summer resorts on express, passenger carrying and advertising business. The proposed schedule of the company shows the running time to be nine minutes from Boston to Swampscott, eighteen minutes from Boston to Magnolia and thirty-seven minutes from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H.

Two Red Cross Appointments.

PARIS, June 6.—The director general of the Red Cross League announces the appointment of Col. R. P. Strong, U. S. A., as acting director of the bureau of hygiene and public health of the league. W. Frank Parsons has been appointed acting assistant to the director general.

KOLCHAK ANSWERS AMENDED PROPOSALS

Satisfactory Acceptance in Main Is Report Given by French Officials.

BRITISH MAKE ADVANCE

Drive Bolshevik Out of Alexanderovsk, but Reds Have Recaptured Sarapul.

PARIS, June 6.—An answer from Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, to the amended proposals has been received by the French Foreign Office. It is understood that the answer, in the main, is a satisfactory acceptance of the proposals.

Admiral Kolchak's reply, however, makes reservations concerning a Constitutional Assembly and also in respect to dealings with new States formed from Old Russia.

OMSK, via Paris, June 6.—A representative of the French Government, Admiral Kolchak, has a note from the allied Governments concerning the conditions of his recognition as head of the all Russian Government. The allied Governments have agreed to the French representative will transmit by telegraph to Paris.

LONDON, June 6.—Under pressure from British forces the Bolsheviks have evacuated Alexanderovsk, in the trans-Caspian territory, on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, according to advice from the British Foreign Office. The town and British airplanes had dropped bombs on it.

The Bolsheviks have recaptured Sarapul, a town on the Volga, and have driven the British forces in their spring advance. A Bolshevik wireless message claims the dispatch office says that the Bolsheviks are continuing to advance in this region.

Lithuanian troops advancing from Vilna are occupying Kaunas in the direction of Dvinsk, according to information received by the Lithuanian Press Bureau at Bern.

KOLCHAK AROUSED OVER BESSARABIA

Rumanian Domination Called Unfair to Population.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 6.—The delegation in Paris which is representing the interests of Bessarabia is agitated over the dispatch of a note to the Allied Powers by the Rumanian Government, with regard to his desire for allied assistance contained in a clause which is declared to stipulate that Kolchak shall permit Bessarabia to remain under the control of those sections of Bessarabia inhabited by the people of Moldavia.

In the opinion of Alexander Kroupsky, former president of the Bessarabian Provincial Zemstvo, the head of the Paris delegation, this will be equivalent to giving Rumania all of Bessarabia, as the Moldavians live in the center of that province. The committee does not believe that Kolchak will accept this proposal, but that the Rumanians insist must be referred to the Russian Constituent Assembly.

Bessarabia, with a population of almost 3,000,000 and an area larger than that of Denmark or Belgium, is making a vigorous effort to avoid absorption by Rumania and to secure the independence of its own future through a plebiscite.

Since early in 1918 Bessarabia has been virtually a Rumanian province, occupied by Rumanian troops and declared by the Rumanians to be a part of their own territory. The Rumanians claim that the majority of the population is of Moldavian blood and consequently related to them by blood and tradition. This contention is related by M. Kroupsky, secretary of the Bessarabian Assembly.

OMSK LABOR GETS EIGHT HOUR DAY

Protection of Workers Promised by Ministry.

OMSK, June 27 (Russian Telegraph Agency, delayed).—An eight-hour working day has been decided upon by the Ministry of Labor of the Russian Government, and its policy is "to combine the protection of labor with the interests of the State." This is set forth in a statement issued by the Ministry of Labor, a Social-Democrat and member of the Constituent Assembly.

"The interests of the workingman can be safeguarded and the living conditions improved only on condition that the industries in the country exist and develop," the statement says. "The degradation of the industries means poverty and utter ruin for all of the workingman. We have decided upon an eight-hour working day in all the industries. The State is interested in establishing working conditions under which the generations should grow up strong physically, morally and intellectually. We have introduced sickness and unemployment insurance. Employers must be established with the help of the Government, with the help of the Government, will be established everywhere on the territory cleared from the Bolsheviks. The Ministry of Labor is giving the tendency of the workingman to organize themselves into unions, considering it in the interest of the State that the workingman should form themselves into an organized, disciplined body."

GERMANS AID BOLSHIEVSKI.

Forces on Estonian Front Neglect Riga's Protection.

STOCKHOLM, June 6.—German forces on the Estonian front are said to be aiding the Bolsheviks, in an official statement issued by the German headquarters. The statement reads:

"There was violent fighting on the Gatchina front throughout Tuesday and Wednesday was renewed on Wednesday. On the southern front the German Landwehr instead of pushing the enemy back from Riga is trying by all means to advance to our line."

The movements of three cavalry detachments are specified in this connection in the report.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS APPEAL

Ask Allies to Give Germans a "Just and Lasting Peace."

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 6.—The Socialist group met in the Chamber of Deputies to-day and adopted the following resolution: "This motion expresses the hope that the allied Governments will bring ameliorations to the peace treaty, giving it a character more in conformity with the conditions of a just and lasting peace, and, furthermore, that the situation of Germany and the peoples not forming part of the society of nations be defined more clearly and in a favorable sense."

GLOBE WIDE WAR ON LIQUOR IS STARTED

"World's League Against Alcoholism" Is Formed by Drys in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—With a view to carrying prohibition to all parts of the world, temperance workers assembled here for the annual national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America organized the "World's League Against Alcoholism."

Four presidents of the new organization were elected as follows: Lief Jones, London, England; Dr. Robert Heed, Secretary of the International Temperance Bureau, Lausanne, Switzerland; Dr. Howard H. Russell, Westerville, Ohio, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, and Emil Van der Velde, Brussels, Belgium. Ernest H. Herrington of Westerville, Ohio, was elected general secretary, with instructions to open permanent offices in Washington. Miles Vokes of Toronto was chosen treasurer.

Countries expected to be represented in the league were said to be Canada, Mexico, Japan, Scotland, Ireland, England, France, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Italy, in addition to the United States. Under the terms of a constitution adopted meeting of the league will be held in three years, the first coming probably next October in Washington.

Delegates to the Anti-Saloon League convention advanced their reasons for night adopting resolutions in support of a world campaign against liquor and against proposals to relax war time prohibition enactments.

Bar Put on Job Hunters.

In connection with consideration of the proposed constitution of the World's League the board of directors adopted a rule that no officer or employee of the Anti-Saloon League could accept any office or position created by legislation the league has fostered. It was announced that no officer or employee of the league could accept any office or position created by legislation the league has fostered.

"Other resolutions charged that the 'attack' of brewers against national prohibition was German American propaganda. Arguments for repeal of war time prohibition and for legislation for drastic enforcement of that prohibition were heard to-day by the House Judiciary Committee.

Representative Sabbath (Ill.) in favoring repeal of the prohibition laws, declared that dealers should have had at least a year in which to close up their business. He urged the committee to interview soldiers back from the front, who were in the larger cities and not to be influenced by "professional prohibitionists."

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, discussed legal phases of the bill for enforcement of prohibition now before the committee.

Threat Against State Laws.

In the course of an extended argument Mr. Wheeler was questioned by Representative Igoe, Democrat (Mo.), and others as to what might happen if certain States permitted the manufacture of 24 per cent beer, the amount of alcohol to be used for beverage purposes be limited under the constitutional amendment to 45 of 1 per cent. The bill, he said, he intended, undoubtedly would be enforced.

It was the intent of the amendment, he declared, to wipe out the liquor traffic, "which has no inherent right to exist," and the only difficulty ahead would come when a State attempted to permit something which the Constitution prohibited.

"When that comes," he added, "we will meet it in the courts."

Mr. Wheeler was asked to give the position of the Anti-Saloon League on the question of certain "categories" of taxes paid on liquors they had no opportunity to sell.

"This is a matter which does not concern us. It is more a question of policy for the Government," he replied. "Every liquor dealer who goes into business does so with the knowledge that his so-called property rights can be taken away from him and that he has no redress."

"He is simply taking a gambler's chance. But I want to say that we have no desire to destroy the property he is unable to sell when this law becomes effective, so long as we are sure it cannot be turned into beverages."

Richard H. Bond of Baltimore, representing the favoring extract association, asked for modification of certain provisions of the bill which, he said, would prevent the manufacture and sale of all extracts.

Permission was granted to District of Columbia labor unions to-day by Superintendent of the Capitol Building to conduct a parade and demonstration before the Capitol June 14 in opposition to war time prohibition as applied to light wines and beer. Organizers said that 100,000 people would assemble in the line of march and that delegations would be sent here from many cities.

WILSON BARS MOVE FOR RADICAL CHANGE

Continued from First Page.

probably will recommend that the German protest in regard to Silesia be met by drawing up new instructions to the Silesian commission which the treaty provides, as follows:

To hold a plebiscite there before fixing the boundary.

If the plebiscite favors Poland, as seems likely, then to guarantee to Germany the equivalent of the Silesian coal supply.

The British now are in accord with the other members of the Council of Four in regard to reparations. The council would draw up a letter, or addenda, instructing the reparations committee to fix the maximum sum which would be exacted in any one year from Germany; also defining the powers of the committee within narrower limits than those suggested in the treaty. British officials admitted to-day that they had given up the fixed sum idea, although a majority of the British and American experts favored it as well as bankers throughout the world.

Working for Compromise.

This matter of reparations seems to have received most discussion in the Council of Four, President Wilson making the strongest efforts to attain a compromise. The objections to it are twofold: First, it would compel the French Government to inform the public that it must pay the bulk of the war cost, which it is feared might cause the overthrow of the Clemenceau Cabinet, and second, that the Council of Four could not fix the total amount without deciding at the same time upon the apportionment among the Allies and associates, which would bring up immediately the chance of serious disintegration.

Premier Lloyd George apparently has taken a strong stand in regard to the occupation of the Rhine country, although why he did not fight it out with the French before the treaty was finished is one of the mysteries. Here again President Wilson is working out a compromise which he hopes to have adopted before Monday, thus permitting the drafting of the reply to begin then.

ORDER FOR SPEED IN REPLY TO GERMANS

Growing Conviction That the Enemy Will Not Sign Pact.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 6.—Positive instructions were issued to-night by the Council of Four to all commissions working on the reply to the German counter proposals to complete their reports by Monday.

There are many evidences of impatience among the prominent members of the Peace Conference. Premier Lloyd George, because of a division of opinion and differences among the British experts working on reparations, is acting as an expert and is attending the meetings of the reparations commission. The Italians are showing great uneasiness over the unsettled Adriatic problem, as Premier Orlando insists that it must be settled before the Italian Parliament meets on June 18. The Council of Four considered the Adriatic problem to-day, but no decision was reached.

A general drive all along the line for a speedy completion of the reply to the German counter proposals is a general disposition to wind up differences, which a member of the American delegation said would be reconciled speedily, although he admitted that there were three or four vital points upon which the Council of Four seems far from decision.

In French official circles there is a growing conviction that Germany will not sign the Peace treaty, and this probably accounts for the haste, as delay, it is generally conceded, makes Germany's signing less likely.

"When that comes," he added, "we will meet it in the courts."

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NATURE'S BALANCE

Cereals are simply the nutritive seeds of certain grains and grasses.

In the center of each seed is a little embryo plant, around which is stored the food for its complete development.

This stored nourishment consists of the five great food properties—starch, protein, fat, mineral matter and water—a perfectly balanced food for man.

All the modern cereals are made with this perfect balance of food values.

The experts were quite generally agreed upon beyond Germany's power to pay. In addition to learning at once the definite instructions on which the permanent commission will act the experts profess inability to make the required reparations.

It is understood that the question of a plebiscite in Upper Silesia virtually has been decided affirmatively. President Wilson is quoted by the Allies as having said when he was made acquainted with the German counter proposals to the peace treaty, "If I held a contrary opinion I would not hesitate to confess it and would endeavor to correct the error. The treaty as drawn up, however, entirely conforms with my fourteen points."

DANIELS IN RACE TO HEAD COLLEGE

Trustees Find Boom for Secretary in His Paper.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 6.—University of North Carolina trustees called here to elect a president and an unaccountable boom for Secretary Josephus Daniels, who college training of "one indifferent year," as a former president put it.

Quite a bit of sectionalism admittedly has crept into the college politics. Prof. H. W. Chase, a Massachusetts man and a graduate of Dartmouth, is chairman of the faculty. A group of associates works feverishly for him; another cordially opposes him as a northerner untrained to North Carolina ways. To make certain of a North Carolinian, H. D. Connor, son of Federal Judge H. G. Connor, immortalized by President Taft as the Presidential choice over various Republicans, has come into the race.

Secretary Daniels opposes both the democracy and the historical slant on North Carolina heroes taught by Professor Connor, historian, and two days ago the News and Observer, the Secretary's paper, carried a passionate boost of the Secretary "whose minimum of college training was offset by his training in God Almighty's university of life."

The obstruction of Secretary Daniels' name into the college contest is interpreted to mean his purpose to see that not only a North Carolinian but the right sort of Carolinian shall be elected.

CHEATED RUMANIA, IS CHARGE

U. S. Warrants Issued for Shell Makers and New York Brokers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—John H. Cowley, United States District Attorney for Connecticut, issued warrants to-day for the arrest of George B. Matthews of Seymour, a manufacturer; William J. Hutton, president of the Continental Metal Company of Providence; Walter J. Henney, Albert J. Loomis and Frederick White, manufacturers' agents and brokers of New York. They are charged with conspiring to defraud the Rumanian Government.

Matthews is the owner and treasurer of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, which made shells during the war and at whose plant the 300 men went on strike yesterday, demanding increased wages. The warrants charge also that the defendants attempted to bribe a member of the Rumanian